

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor
THURSDAY, MAR. 7, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

For Justice of the Supreme Court:
ROBERT M. MONTGOMERY.
For Regents of the University:
FRANK W. FLETCHER.
HENRY W. CAREY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Commissioner of Schools:
ETTA COVENTRY.

We don't believe that a great tariff war is about to begin, but none the less the whole industrial world has been disturbed by Russia's action. Despite the duties, however, which Russia has imposed and which other nations may likewise impose, the great foreign trade of our country cannot be stopped. The march of American industrial supremacy is irresistible. New York "Sun."

Secretary Root is much pleased with the rapidity of the recruiting for the regular army, under the new law, as well as of the high-class men who are offering themselves for enlistment and an official statement was issued by the War Department this week saying: "The department is now assured of the speedy enlistment of sufficient first-class men to fill the new army to the maximum."

The members of the American Beet Sugar Association, in session at Detroit on Tuesday, last week, adopted resolutions protesting against any form of reciprocity with other beet sugar producing countries that would sacrifice protection to the domestic sugar growing and manufacturing industry. The resolution also asks Congress to give "the highest consideration" to an industry that should supply the home market with \$100,000,000 worth of sugar annually.

We strongly advise our producers and manufacturers to avoid excitement of every kind. It is incredible that Russia intends to wage commercial war upon the United States, though we could survive it should the issue be made—and it is equally incredible that we meditate injustice or unfriendliness toward Russia. It is not to be doubted that dispassionate inquiry and honorable deliberation will soon smother this petty little tempest in a teapot. —Washington "Post."

About ten years ago the Free-Traders declared that sin plate could not be made in the United States in quality and price comparable with Irish made tin plate. The quality was long ago acknowledged to be the best in the world, and now the English "Trade Review" warns Welsh sin plate manufacturers that they "must" shortly find American tin plate manufacturers competing in this trade, as in others, in Great Britain. Ottawa (Ill.) "Republican Times."

REPRESENTATIVES in St. Petersburg of American concerns dealing in machinery disagree with Secretary Gage's opinion that Russian consumers will pay the increased duties, and that Russia is unable to dispense with American machinery. The agents of these American houses say that the German competition is extremely sharp, and that only the superiority of American goods gives America any advantage. It is not believed that the trade will sustain any losses, except in a few specialties. Several of the largest concerns here estimate the loss of business to be 25 to 30 percent. The increase in tariff amounts to 25 cents a pound on steam pumps, or to a maximum of \$15,000 per pump.

According to the "American Wool and Cotton Reporter," there were 224 new textile mills established in the United States during the last six months of 1900, of which 144 were cotton mills, 14 were woolen mills, 51 were mills for the manufacture of knit goods, and 16 for miscellaneous purposes, such as mills for the manufacture of silk and linen and mills for bleaching and dyeing. This was not as large a number as were constructed during the first six months of the year, the number for those months being 307, but it shows that there is no going back, and no halting, even in the onward march of prosperity under Dingley law and Protection. And, when we come to think of it, taking the whole year together, 531 new textile mills in the course of twelve months is a record which needs no apology—except from the Free-Traders, under whose policy mills closed up instead of opening their doors for the first time.

A dispatch from Omaha to the Detroit Free Press says that information from direct sources obtained by the World-Herald, indicates that the Sioux Indians seriously contemplate an uprising, if demands now being formulated for submission to Washington are not complied with. Several council meetings have already been held, particularly among the Ogallala Sioux and preparations are now being made for a great council to select delegates to Washington. Owing to the desire to avoid sensationalism, the gathering for the small councils have been given little notice, but the aspect is now considered grave. Recent orders of the Indian commissioner are responsible, say the Indians, for their attitude. One chief openly declares hostilities will begin, if relief is not forthcoming. The trouble is over the cutting down of supplies and a claim unpaid for feeding of the black hills.

A year or so ago the United States had a foolish notion that a proper thing would be the purchase of the Danish West Indies. Negotiations were opened with the Danish government. The price asked was prohibitive; the thrifty Danes wanted several times the value of the islands; they knew this country had money to burn and would pay any price—so they thought. But the United States got over its notion, and dropped the matter. Now Denmark is anxious to sell, and sell at a reasonable price. But the opportunity has passed. We will not buy; and there is no reason under the sun why we should. The islands are not needed. Their acquisition would add nothing to our strength; they are certainly not necessary as a naval base or a coaling station. The state department acted sensibly when it passed upon the proposition. —Hay City Tribune.

Great Cough Medicine for Children
"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says E. P. Moran, a well known and popular baker of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best cough medicine for children, as it contained no opium or harmful drug." Sold by L. Fournier.

Monday, Wm. McKinley was made a second time president of the United States. He was ushered into that office in a city ablaze with more and finer decorations than ever have graced the national capital, whose streets resounded to the tread of more soldiers than ever have participated in a like function and more thronged with a multitude, which cheered frequently whenever he or his vice presidential colleague was visible. There has been better weather on inaugural day, and there has been worse, than that which attended to-day's ceremony. Early in the forenoon there promised of being a golden spring was day such as Prof. Moore, the chief of the weather bureau, had very confidently predicted, but the weather was in a capricious mood and by noon a slow drizzle had begun that lasted with some intermissions and an occasional lively downpour until late in the afternoon. The worse of the wet weather unfortunately came just at the time President McKinley was being inducted into office, on the capital in the presence of a crowd estimated to number 40,000 persons. But the air was mild and pleasant and the day ended with dry weather.

Remarkable Cures of Rheumatism.
From the "Vindicator," Rutherfordton, N. C. The editor of the Vindicator had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second in rheumatism in the right joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by L. Fournier.

The world knows John D. Rockefeller as a money grubber, a man who has wrung millions from trade and who has refused to listen to the cries of the victims of his capacity for business. But there is another side to the character of this man. The love of Rockefeller was lavished on little John McCormick, his grandson. They were a strange pair. They played together, they watched the building of a house together, they were almost inseparable companions. The man made the child's pleasures his own. Little John McCormick became ill and death refused to be stayed. Special trains were hired to convey doctors who could have earned a fortune by saving the life of the boy. Science was invoked; everything possible was done. "One little life for a baby for an old man's sake," was the cry; and the answer came back from the tomb. There was a little white coffin, and a poor old man bowed down with grief. What is the good of millions which will not buy the things that the heart values more than hope of heaven itself?

Headache often results from a disordered condition of the stomach and constipation of the bowels. A dose of two of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Tablets will correct these disorders and cure the headache. Sold by L. Fournier.

Why political economy is a dreary science. When you proceed, a very little way in the political economy jungle, you perceive that modern society is composed of just two classes, those who live without working and those who work without living. And you may note this curious fact also: It never occurs to one of the first class to cultivate his power of enjoyment. When he has secured himself against the need of future toil, it does not occur to him that there is any pleasure to be gained from the exercise of other faculties than the predatory ones he has employed so far. Having made one fortune which a hundred men could not use, he fatuously proceeds to make another. His instincts are those of the robber barons of the middle ages or the darkest chiefs of darkest Africa. Above that very excellent, but primitive, grade of humanity he has no ambition to rise. As for the second class, who dwell in the social jungle, his one ambition is to graduate into the first class, instead of being a slave to become a slaveholder. This is the pleasant state of affairs confronting the investigator of the dreary science of sociology. Certainly his self imposed mission is a brave one, and if ever we are to come out of the wood we must apprehend clearly the nature of our disease and apply the remedy fearlessly. It has been said that the founder of christianity was put out of the way, not because of his religious tenets, but because his sociological heresy—because his doctrine of love and universal brotherhood was subversive of established society. That doctrine has been preached for a long while now, but has never been put in practice to any great extent. Nor is it likely to be for some time to come; our friends in the jungle who live without working will see to that. They will continue to go to church on Sunday and listen to "Love thy neighbor as thyself." But on Monday morning they will be looking for their one per cent as usual. And they will have it, though it cost the blood and tears of their fellow beings who work without a living. —Riley: Carmen in the Boston Transcript.

Results of an Experiment.
Some months ago the American authorities, with a view of training the Cubans in self-government, turned over to native mayors and councils the management of affairs in seven Cuban cities. Dispatches from Havana contain some interesting comments from the Diario de la Marina upon the results of this experiment. The Diario says the municipal government's incompetence has earned for it the contempt of all classes. It has neglected commercial and industrial interests and plundered the taxpayers to provide posts for politicians. Its employees number 240, as only against eighty under the Spanish regime. Owing to personal disputes between the mayor and his five deputies, the latter have resigned and city business is at a standstill.

Here we have the typical attitude of the Latin-American revolutionist. Presumably the mayor is supported by the majority of the city council. But the five deputy mayors, also members of the council, refuse to submit to the will of the majority. As they cannot have their own way, they will not play.

If this discontented minority, instead of being members of city council, occupied posts of equivalent grade in the government of an "independent" Cuba, they would hardly be content with merely sulking. According to the established Spanish-American custom, they would take to the woods or flee to some adjacent state and start a "revolution." Then there would be a "war" until the malcontents were victorious or were shot off or bought off.

In the course of this war—the European residents of Cuba would be injured in person or property. Their nations would make claims for damages, and we should have over again the old story of naval demonstrations with the additional danger that the threatened state would be one whose freedom from European control is essential to our national safety. And then the United States might have to fight another war to "free Cuba."

The fact that just such complications are not only probable, but certain, is precisely why the United States cannot, in self-defense, permit the establishment of an "independent" Cuban republic. Until the Cubans learn that the only basis of free government is submission to the will of

the majority they cannot be trusted with independence. That they have not learned this principle the conduct of the Havana deputy mayors proves. They have done, in a small way, just what every Cuban politician would do in a large and dangerous way if given a chance. The failure in this vital point of the Havana municipal experiment is simply another proof that the United States can curtail its sovereignty over the island only on conditions that will safeguard its own interests and secure for the Cuban masses a stable government. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

An Honest Medicine for La Grippe
George W. Waltz, of South Gardiner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by L. Fournier.

Administratrix's Sale.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Crawford.
In the matter of the estate of DANIEL McALLIST, deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance and by virtue of an order granted to the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Daniel McAllist, by the Hon. John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate in and for said county, to wit: after the 18th day of April A. D. 1901, I will receive proposals to sell, at private sale all the right, title and interest of myself (widow) and Ellen J. McCallum, and Bettie D. McCallum, minor heirs of Daniel McAllist, in and to the following described land and premises, situated in the township of Frederic, and county of Crawford, state of Michigan, to wit: The NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 27, Town 28, Range 4 W., the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 27, Range 4 W., the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 27, Town 28, Range 4 W., and the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 27, Range 4 W., or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the claims against the estate.
ELLEN J. HAMILTON,
Administratrix.
mar7-1w Frederic, Mich.

Election Notice.
Office of the Sheriff of Crawford Co. Michigan.
To the Electors of the County of Crawford:—

You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State on the 31st Monday of April, 1901 the following officers are to be elected, viz:

One Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Robert M. Montgomery, whose term of office will expire Dec. 31st, 1901; also two Regents of the University, in place of Frank W. Fletcher and Herman Kiefer, whose terms of office will expire Dec. 31st, 1901.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, on the day and date below written.
Dated Grayling, Mich., Feb. 14th, 1901.
GEO. F. OWEN,
Sheriff of Crawford County.

Election Notice.
Michigan Department of State.
LANSING, February 1st, 1901.
To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the election to be held on the first Monday of April, 1901, in the State of Michigan, the following state officers are to be elected, viz:

One Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Robert Montgomery, whose term of office will expire Dec. 31st, 1901; also two Regents of the University in place of Frank W. Fletcher and Herman Kiefer, whose terms of office will expire December 31st, 1901.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing this first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

FRED M. WARNER,
Secretary of State.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY
THE
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For the next 30 days we offer our entire stock of Men's Boys' and Children's Overcoats at a very large reduction, for cash only. Also our new line of Glassware, Opalware and Tinware.

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North American Review, New York City	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$55.00
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McClure's Magazine, New York City	4.00	40.00	45.00
St. Nicholas Magazine, New York City	3.00	30.00	35.00
Frank Leslie's Monthly, New York City	1.00	12.00	13.00
Success, New York City	1.00	12.00	13.00
Ledger Monthly, New York City	1.00	12.00	13.00
Puck, New York City	1.00	12.00	13.00
Judge, New York City	1.00	12.00	13.00
Review of Reviews, New York City	1.00	12.00	13.00
Smith's Magazine, New York City	1.00	12.00	13.00
Form and Home, Springfield, Mass.	1.00	12.00	13.00
Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.	2.00	20.00	25.00
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, Penn.	5.00	50.00	55.00
Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.	1.75	17.50	19.00
Form and Home, Springfield, Mass.	1.00	12.00	13.00
Form, Field and Fire, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	12.00	13.00
Epitome, Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00	12.00	13.00
Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	12.00	13.00
Form and Home, Springfield, Mass.	1.00	12.00	13.00
Form and Home, Springfield, Mass.	1.00	12.00	13.00
The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00	12.00	13.00
Form and Home, Springfield, Mass.	1.00	12.00	13.00

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Over 500 pages with good paper binding. It will contain a correct, concise and complete report of the Events of 1900. As a book of reference it has no equal. There will not be a useless page in it. A practical Educator and Hand Book of Encyclopedic information on subjects of political, official, historical, political, and agricultural; likewise a book of religious fact, and general practical directions on every day affairs. A copy of this book will be sent to all taking advantage of this offer. The book will be published about December 27, 1900, it being impossible to get it out earlier on account of getting complete records of 1900 events. This book will be mailed as soon after above date as possible. Do not delay, but take advantage of this liberal offer which we make for a limited time only, by special arrangements with the publishers. Remember, we send both papers a full year and the book for only \$1.50.

The Century MAGAZINE

"The Leading Periodical of the World" Will make 1901

"A Year of Romance."

Besides a great program of illustrated articles, a superb panorama of the Rhine, John Bach McMaster's group of articles on Daniel Webster, color pictures, etc., etc. The Century will present, beginning with November, 1900, the first issue of the new volume, short novels and complete stories by:

F. Anstey, Rudyard Kipling, Mrs. Burnett, Ian McLaren, Geo. W. Cable, S. A. Mitchell, V. Churchill, T. Nelson Page, Edwin Asa Dix, Bertha Knapp, Hamilton Garland, Flora A. Stocke, David Gray, F. R. Stockton, Joel C. Harris, Ruth M. Stewart, Bret Harte, Gen. L. Wallace, W. D. Howells, Chas. D. Warner, Henry James, E. S. P. Ward, Sarah O. Jewett, Mary E. Wilkins.

"THE HELMET OF NAVARRÉ"
A great novel, full of life, adventure, and action, the scene laid in France three hundred years ago, began in the August, 1900, Century, and will continue for several months. In 1901. Critics everywhere are enthusiastic over the opening chapters of this remarkable story. "The author's fame is apparently established with this, her maiden effort," says the Boston Transcript. The Critic calls it "A remarkable performance."

FREE—New subscribers to The Century Magazine who begin with the number for November, 1900, will receive free of charge the three previous numbers, August, September and Oct., containing the first chapters of "The Helmet of Navarre," or if these numbers are not yet published, they will receive a pamphlet containing all of the Chapters of the "Helmet of Navarre" contained in the three numbers. Ask for the free numbers when subscribing. \$4.00 a year.

The Century Company, Union Square, New York.

The Avalanche

THURSDAY, MAR. 7, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

N. Michelson made a business trip to Bay City, the first of the week.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Born—Sunday, March 3d, to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Carney, a daughter.

For Rent—A good house. Inquire of Julius Nelson.

WANTED—Wood cutters. Enquire of T. Hanson, Grayling, Mich.

Born—Tuesday, March 6, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cressy, a daughter.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon the 9th, at the usual hour.

Regular meeting of Garfield Circle No. 16 L. O. G. A. R., Friday evening, the 8th.

Remember the lecture at the Opera House, Saturday evening, by Rev. J. A. Burchit.

Joseph Patterson went to Detroit the first of the week, on legal business.

D. McFarland, of Lewistown, was in town the first of the week, as natural as ever and, as ever, welcome.

Supervisor Smith, of Frederic, is under quarantine on account of scarlatina.

The rainy season has begun in California, but things seem to be awfully dry in Kansas.

At the democratic county convention held on Saturday last, Miss Flora Marvia was nominated for County School Commissioner.

MARRIED.—At the M. E. Parsonage, James Gilbert, of Maple Forest, and Miss Etta Ash, of Detroit, Rev. O. W. Willis officiating.

Feminine Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Rev. J. A. Burchit will give the last lecture of the regular course, next Saturday evening. Do not fail to hear him.

The Board of Supervisors are in session again looking over plans for the new county buildings. But two plans have as yet been presented.

Boys, if your father takes the Avalanche, and you want a good paper for yourself, call for a copy of the American Boy.

Appreciating the charitable work of the W. R. C., in this village, Mr. R. Hanson added \$50 to their fund for its continuance.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 246, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 9th, at the usual hour.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Dane, of Detroit, will deliver a scholarly lecture at the M. E. Church, on Thursday evening, March 14th. Admission free.

E. Hempstead came home from Johannesburg, last week, to recover from a severe injury to his back, received by a fall on an icy walk.

S. Perry Youngs formerly receiver of the U. S. Land Office here, has been appointed chief clerk of Labor Commissioner Griswold.

March played the lion act in great shape the first half day, and on the third was a howling terror, making everybody wish for the coming of the lamb.

Dr. J. A. Burchit is an able and popular preacher and has no superior as an Autoharp player.—Rev. E. B. Randle, D.D., First M. E. Church, Danville, Ill.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and of all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Improve your flock by buying a thoroughbred Plymouth Rock, or White Wyandotte cockerell of W. H. Hiles, for \$2.00. They are perfect birds and he has but a few of each left.

Thursday, March 14th is the date when J. Leahy, the expert optician, will again visit Grayling, and will remain two days. Office with Dr. Insley.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed, and call and examine machines, and get prices.

Peter Lovely and wife went to Johannesburg, last fall, and their little girl died there a week ago, and was brought here for burial. They are going to remain in Grayling hereafter.

The editor who wrote the following evidently didn't get in a comp: "A church fair is a function where a man spends more money than he can afford, for things he does not want, to please people he does not like, for the benefit of the heathen who are better off left alone."

Calvin Vanant, Co. A, 19th U. S. Inf., has just returned from the Philippines, and is now visiting his sister, Mrs. Abbie Comer, at this place.

Tuesday was a cold day. The mercury in the morning was 4° below, and during the day reached only 1° above zero, and at night dropped to 18° below.

Advised Letters—Wm. S. Barlett, W. B. Decker, Col. P. E. Hoip, Ben. Klock, Mrs. M. E. Lloyd, Fred Loree, C. H. O. Camb, Mrs. M. Robinson, Frank Spade, Wm. Wilson.

R. Hanson started Monday for a business trip to the Pacific coast. He will be joined in Chicago by Mr. E. N. Salling, and they expect to be gone about six weeks.

The next lecture of the course will be Saturday evening, March 9, when our people can hear Rev. James A. Burchit, who is pronounced one of the best on the lecture platform today.

Lost—On the road east of this village, south of the river, a Buffalo overcoat. The finder will kindly send word, or leave the same at the Avalanche office, and oblige Rev. C. Bristol.

If you have headache or any trouble with your eyes, or if your glasses do not fit, remember Leahy the optician will be here March 14th and 15th, and is prepared to fit any eyes that can be fitted.

Statistics have discovered that a college woman can throw a baseball only 46 percent as far as a college man, but can "jump" 62 percent as far. The latter experiment was determined by letting loose a mouse in the room.

John J. Niederer has finished his ice harvest, having put up a larger supply than was ever stored here, and of the finest quality. The last of it was 22 inches in thickness, and as clear as crystal.

In some way there was a mixup on the railroad here, last Friday evening, in switching, by which a box car was demolished and its load of dressed lumber unloaded in bad shape. No one was injured.

Dr. Dane, who lectures at the M. E. Church, Thursday evening, March 14th, was for many years pastor in Detroit, has recently been presiding Elder of the Saginaw district, and is now Field Agent for Albion College. He is an able speaker and will furnish a lecture of exceptional merit. Let everybody turn out and hear him.

Rev. J. A. Burchit, the renowned performer on the Autoharp, is an orator of splendid ability, and Sunday evening at the opera house electrified the large audience with his eloquence and earnestness. In addition to being able to speak eloquently he has the advantage of being a musician of rare natural attainments.—Tuscola (Ill.) Review.

The W. R. C., thirty strong, invaded the home of Mrs. J. M. Jones, last Monday, and assisted at the celebration of her 52d birthday. An elaborate lunch was served, and after a most enjoyable social time the surprise party was renewed by Mrs. C. W. Wright in the presentation by the corps of an elegant lamp. The gift is fully appreciated, but is exceeded by the exhibition of personal regard for the work performed in the corps.

Saturday, March 2, was banner day for the W. R. C. A special was called by the President for work. There was a good attendance, the receipts were fine, and the Relief work done went far ahead of anything ever done by the W. R. C. at any one meeting since it was organized. For the good of the order light refreshment was served, and a rising vote of thanks was given by the Corps to all those who so kindly assisted the past week in relief and otherwise.

A MEMBER.

A similar petition to that which was acted upon by the Republican electors was voted upon at the same time by the congregation and members present of the M. E. Church to be presented to the Democratic electors at their spring convention. The matter was entrusted to the pastor for official representation. I failed to see the notice or learn in any other way of the time of meeting, and, therefore, made no communication. I regret the error exceedingly for the whole purpose was to rob this question of the execution of the state liquor laws in Crawford county of all political bias.

O. W. WILLIS.

There is a surprise party in the immediate future for our citizens, which will not be altogether pleasant. Rev. O. W. Willis will leave us next week to complete the pastoral year at the city of Midland, and someone whose name we have not learned, will take his place here. We believe his family will not move until moderate weather arrives. Mr. Willis's zeal and eloquence will be long remembered, and it is hoped the good he has tried to do, will yet become an established fact. They will hear with them the good will of our people, and a hope for their prosperity.

The "Central Michigan Times" of Mt. Pleasant, in their report of the County Convention, last week, says: "J. A. Graham received 63 of the 71 votes cast for the nomination of county school commissioner. Prof. H. A. Graham is a Canadian by birth and came to Michigan in 1874. He served his apprenticeship on a farm in Isabella township, attending the district schools, some of which he afterward taught. In 1882 he attended the Albion college, where he graduated in 1887. In 1892 he received the degree of A. M. there. In 1890 he graduated from the University of Michigan. He has taught in the public schools of Sheperd, Mt. Pleasant, Clare, Ontonagon, Calumet and Grayling. He has been county examiner in Isabella and Crawford counties, and Commissioner in Ontonagon county. He has a life certificate, and is a director of the National Educational Association. His scholarship, experience and executive ability can not fail to make him one of the best commissioners in the state."

Night was Her Terror.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but when all other medicines failed three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me, and I gained 50 pounds." It is absolutely guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, La Grippe, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

We clip the following from the "Teachers' Sanitary Bulletin": When an outbreak of a dangerous communicable disease occurs in any locality, it has been common to consider the closing of the schools at that locality as a prime and immediate necessity. Secretary Baker, of the State Board of Health, has opposed that idea for several reasons. Three of those reasons are: First the local board of health thereby confesses its neglect or inability to cope with the disease by the proper legal methods; isolation of infected persons and thence, instead of uninfected school children; second if the schools are closed the movements of the children may be unrestricted, and the risk of their contracting and spreading disease increased; and third, if the local board of health is endeavoring to fully control the outbreak, the appearance of school children from infected homes would enable the intelligent teachers to discover and report to the health authorities cases that might otherwise fail to be reported to them and thus spread infection promiscuously. The validity of this third reason is attested in a report stating that "the schools were opened at Ramsey, Goebie county, and it was discovered that a child, having a mild case of small pox, was attending school, and that other members of the family were sick. The family consists of the parents and seven children." If the school had been closed, this family of nine infected persons would not have been detected, the premises would not have been disinfected, and the time persons might have continued to spread the disease for a long time.

A Widow's Love Affair

receives a rebuff, if she has offensive breath through constipation, biliousness or stomach trouble, but Dr. King's New Life Pills always cure those troubles, clean the system, sweeten the breath, banish headache, best in the world for liver, kidneys and bowels. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

Mr. Maxam, a member of Starke's Comedy Company, was accidentally shot last week, Monday, at Lewistown by the Prosecuting Attorney of Montmorency county, who was examining a forty-four revolver. The ball entered just above the knee, and could not be located by the surgeons there, and Mr. Maxam was brought here, to Dr. Insley's office, where the x-ray found the bullet, which was removed.

The Board of Supervisors adjourned yesterday until next Tuesday, when they will meet to further consider plans and specifications for the new court house and jail. They are trying to do careful work, so that it will be satisfactory in the end.

Strikes a Rich Find.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes E. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began to take Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only one. Satisfaction guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist.

WANTED: Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial resources. \$250 salary per year, payable weekly; \$1 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight bona fide salary, no commission. Salary paid each week. Standard House, 33 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Now We Have Struck It.

Every paid up subscriber to the AVALANCHE can have "The American Boy," one of the best, if not the best, boys papers in America, for 25 cents a year, and every family where there are boys should have it. Call and get a sample copy.

To Cure a Cold in one Day

take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

It is reported that pickled railroad ties are used now all over the country. A number of railroads have plants of their own in which the ties are pickled. A solution of chloride of zinc is applied by a special process and it is said that Hemlock ties treated in this manner are rendered more durable than oak ties, and are harder.

Here is the Greatest Bargain We Ever Offered Our Readers.

The Crawford Avalanche, Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press, and the Free Press Annual Year Book and Encyclopedia for 1901, a valuable book of over 500 pages that tells you all you want to know. Over 40,000 of the 1900 edition were sold at 25c each. It is the most popular book of the kind ever published. For further particulars see advertisement in another column of this issue.

August Flower.

"It is a surprising fact," says Prof. Houston, "that in my travels in all parts of the world, for the last ten years, I have met more people having used Green's August Flower than any other remedy, for dyspepsia, indigestion, and stomach, and for constipation. I find for tourists and salesmen, or for persons filling office positions, where headaches and general bad feelings from irregular habits exist, that Green's August Flower is a grand remedy. It does not injure the system by frequent use, and is excellent for sour stomachs and indigestion." Sample bottles free at Fournier's Drug Store.

Sold by dealers in all civilized countries. Get Green's Prize Almanac.

The announcement that two thirds of the drug stores in Kansas will have to go out of business if their licenses to sell liquor for medicinal use only are withdrawn, recalls the story of the big cowboy who came to town, and entering a drug store placed a two gallon demijohn on the counter, saying: "Fill her up, baby's sick."

A Horrible Outbreak

of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head, writes C. B. Isbill, of Morgan-town, Tenn., but Pucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It is a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Itches. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

The daily papers are all right if you want them, but it is the weekly paper that advertises your business, your schools and your churches; your numerous societies, sympathies with you in your afflictions and rejoices in your prosperity. In short it is your weekly paper that mentions the thousand and one items which you do not find in the daily papers.—Ex

Wanted:

Reliable man for manager of branch office we wish to open in this vicinity. If your record is O. K. here is an opportunity. Kindly give good reference when writing. Illustrated catalogue 4c in stamps. THE A. T. MORRIS WHOLESALE HOUSE, Cincinnati, Ohio. feb21-12

Free of Charge.

Any adult suffering from a cold settled on the breast, bronchitis, throat or lung troubles of any nature, who will call at Fournier's Drug Store, will be presented with a sample bottle of Roschke's German Syrup, free of charge. Only one bottle given to one person, and none to children without orders from parents.

No throat or Lung Remedy ever had such a sale as Roschke's German Syrup in all parts of the civilized world. Twenty years ago millions of bottles were given away, and your druggist will tell you that its success was marvelous. It is really the only Throat and Lung remedy generally endorsed by physicians. One 75 cent bottle will cure or prove its value. Sold by dealers in all civilized countries.

Get Green's Prize Almanac.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS; Detroit March 5, 1901.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$4.25@4.75; heavy butchers' cattle, \$3.75@4.20; common, \$2.50@3.50; canners cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$2.75@3.75.

Milch cows, steady at \$25.00@50.00; calves, active at \$4.00@6.00.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and higher; prime lambs \$5.00@5.25; mixed \$4.00@4.50; culls \$2.00@2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$5.45@5.50; Yorkers \$5.40@5.45; pigs \$5.45@5.50; rough \$4.25@4.75; stags 4¢; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

SYRUP OF TAR
Wild Cherry
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
BRONCHITIS,
HOARSENESS,
LOSS OF VOICE,
Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces,
And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

FOR SALE BY
Lucien Fournier,
DRUGGIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT
DENTIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Prompt action and reasonable fees. Send your sketch and description to
J. P. MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 635 F St., Washington, D. C.

Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. Sold by all newsdealers.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route"
TIME CARD GOING NORTH.
Lv. Grayling, Mich. 4:35 P. M. 7:45 P. M.
Grayling Express, 4:35 P. M. 7:45 P. M.
Way Freight, 6:20 P. M. 9:30 P. M.
Accommodation, 7:40 P. M. 10:50 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.
Lv. Grayling, Mich. 7:45 P. M. 10:50 P. M.
Grayling Express, 7:45 P. M. 10:50 P. M.
Way Freight, 9:30 P. M. 12:40 A. M.
Accommodation, 10:50 P. M. 1:00 A. M.

Local Agent.
A. W. CAMPBELL, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

The St. Louis
GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.
The great Republican Paper in America.
The great Newspaper of the world.
Twice every Week.
\$1.00 per Year.

In connection with the "Avalanche" \$2.00, both papers one year, \$2.00. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is no rival as a great modern newspaper. Its reputation is world-wide, and it circulates wherever there are readers of the English language. It gives the latest telegraphic news from all the world every Tuesday and Friday. Its market reports are correct and complete in every detail. It has special departments devoted to "The Farm, Garden and Dairy," "The Family Circle" and "The Home," and many other features, which combine to furnish help, amusement and instruction for people in all conditions and circumstances of life. In each department and as a whole, it is the peer of any family newspaper in the world, and it ought to be at every fireside during the coming year.

Do not miss this opportunity to get the greatest National News and Home Journal and your favorite local paper, both one year for only \$2.00. This offer is made in spite of the advance in the price of white paper, and will be open for a limited time. Send your subscription today to the "Avalanche."

WANTED: Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial resources. \$250 salary per year, payable weekly; \$1 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight bona fide salary, no commission. Salary paid each week. Standard House, 33 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Blumenthal
—AND—
Baumgart,
THE BIG
One Price For All Store
We take pleasure to announce that we have received our new line of
Spring Dry Goods,
—AND—
Laces, Silks, Belts and Fancy Goods.
It is open to your inspection. Styles the latest. Prices the lowest.
Our line of Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Children's Shoes cannot be beat in style, durability and prices. We handle nothing but what is first class.

Respectfully Yours
BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.
THE BIG STORE. Grayling Mich.

Absolutely Free!

In order to quickly introduce my superior grade of portrait enlarging, I will give one 16x20 Crayon or India Ink Portrait absolutely free with every dozen cabinets. This offer expires March 31st, 1901.

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO,
Opposite McKay's Hotel,
GRAYLING, MICH.

A Chance to Save Money.

We are offering this year's Wall Paper 25 per cent off From regular prices!

This is not a fraud. We do it because we have only a small lot left, and we want to open up next spring with a complete new stock. Come early, and take advantage of this offer.

J. W. SORENSON.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
IF YOU WANT
A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"
OR A
CLIPPER PLOW, or a
GALE PLOW, or a
HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,
Or Any Implement Made
A CHAMPION BINDER,
Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office
O. PALMER.

MONTROSE BICYCLE SENT FREE

SEND US YOUR ORDER WITHOUT A CENT IN ADVANCE. We will send you a bicycle of your choice, and we will send you a bicycle of your choice, and we will send you a bicycle of your choice.

THE "MONTROSE" Bicycle \$16.50
at our Special Agents' sample price of \$16.50. It is the best bicycle in the world, and it is the best bicycle in the world.

SPECIFICATIONS.
Frame, 21 or 23 inch; ladies, 23 inch. Test tubes, 13 inch. Improved expandable tires, 1 1/2 inch. Best quality rubber tires, 1 1/2 inch. Best quality rubber tires, 1 1/2 inch.

FREE to any one sending the \$16.50 cash in full with order we will send free a genuine Burdick 1000 mile lamp pattern bicycle, or a high grade floor pump. Your money all back if you are not perfectly satisfied.

CHEAP WHEELS. We do not manufacture the cheap "toy" wheels and big cheap bicycles advertised and sold at high prices. We can furnish them, however, and we will do so if you want them. We do not guarantee them, however, and we will do so if you want them.

UNABLE TO BUY? We have several hundred SECOND HAND WHEELS taken in trade which we will sell at 25¢ to 50¢ each. We will also sell you a new bicycle at 25¢ to 50¢ each. We will also sell you a new bicycle at 25¢ to 50¢ each.

SEND YOUR ORDER TODAY. This low price and the special terms of shipment without deposit will be a great opportunity for you. J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

MCKINLEY IS CHIEF

For the Second Time He Takes the Oath as President.

PARADE IS GORGEOUS

Resplendent and Impressive Ceremonies Attending Inauguration.

Brilliant scene in the Senate Chamber, followed by exercises on the Capitol Front—inspiring inaugural pageant marches up Pennsylvania Avenue—great thoroughfare aflame with rainbow colors and lined with cheering thousands—dazzling sights at the inauguration ball.

Washington correspondence: William McKinley is again President of the United States. He pronounced the oath of office with impressive solemnity as he stood before the white-haired chief justice on the Capitol plaza. Monday afternoon, and then reverently kissed the Bible opened before him. That was the final act of the making of a President, after the people had expressed their will at the polls more than four months before, and the electoral college had declared the will of the people in Congress three months later. There were intermediate steps and many formalities, but this simple act of the taking of the oath to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States was the culminating act by which William McKinley again placed the crown of authority upon his head and became the chief executive of over 70,000,000 of people.

The inspiring program was carried out in all of its interesting details. In the swift panorama of the day followed in succession the state, presidential procession from White House to Capitol, escorted by troops; the installation of Roosevelt and the new Senators; the taking of the solemn oath of office by Mr. McKinley on the Capitol front; the delivery of the inaugural address before the great host of the sovereign people; the gorgeous parade through Washington's avenues, spangled with ten thousand flags, and lined with cheering thousands; and the review of the marching battalions

dent in a little more than a hundred years of national life—a history which takes first rank in all the world of beauty of architecture and adornment.

Surrounding this building, the pride of the national capital, and in every direction as far as vision goes, could be seen the glint of steel, the flying mane of cavalry horses, the shimmer of the uniforms of the troops, federal and State, alike prepared to defend the common country, but waiting in patience to do escort honor.

The most imposing, if not impressive, portion of the inaugural ceremonies undoubtedly took place in the United States Senate chamber and was witnessed by 2,000 people. This was the swearing in of the new President and the inauguration of the Senate for another term of Congress. These ceremonies were very simple in themselves, but the formality with which they were invested, their exclusiveness and the gathering of distinguished men made it an occasion of peculiar interest.

There were gathered all that is considered great in a republic. There were the representatives of the highest legislative bodies in the world, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; there was the highest tribunal in the world, the Supreme Court of the United States; there were men who would hold the highest elective offices in the world, the President and Vice-President of the United States of America.

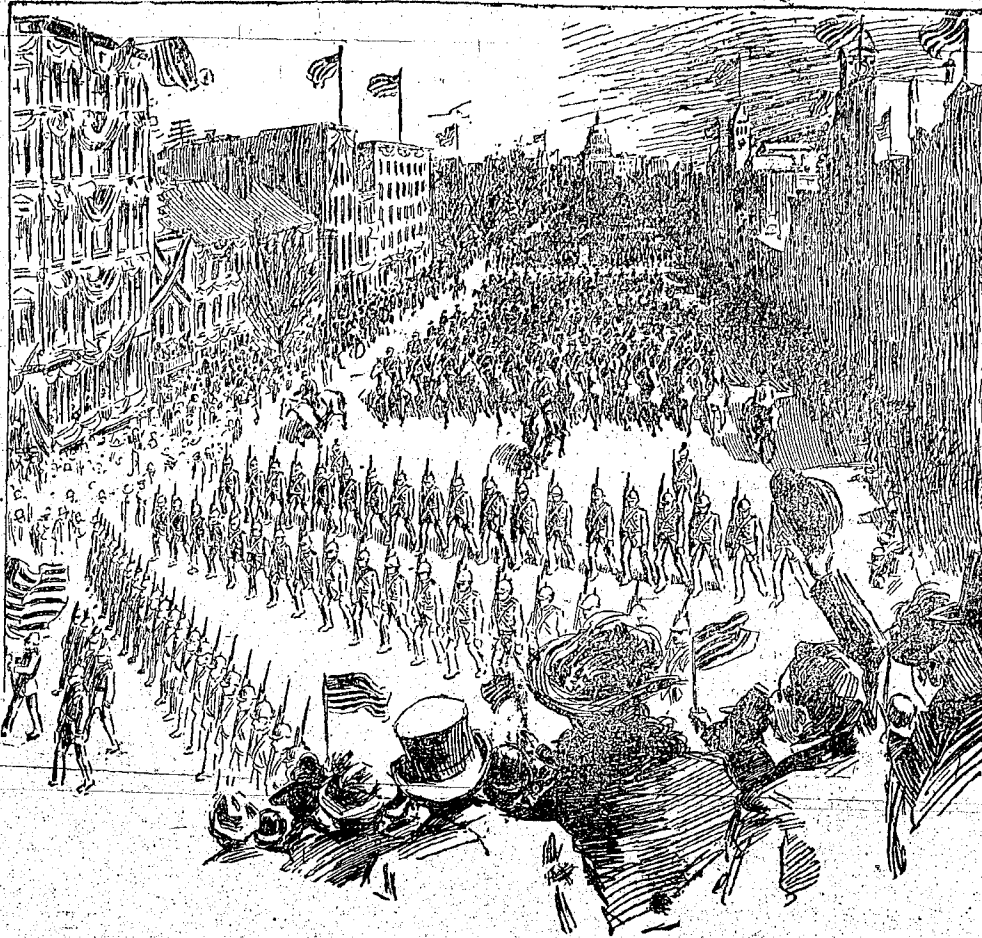
In addition there were the representatives of every civilized government on the face of the earth gathered to do honor to the administration of the United States. There were also gathered wealth, beauty and brains of the country in the gallery. Distinguished and noted men and women endured the crush of the crowded corridors to be present at this national event.

Of history there has grown up in Washington a sort of court etiquette which declares and defines who everybody is and what and how everything shall be. It happens, therefore, that in its main features the inauguration of one President is much the same as that of another, the differences being in details growing out of the industry or industry of the inauguration committee and of the presence or absence of conspicuous bodies of men from other cities.

The galleries filled early, and it was a select gathering that witnessed the scene, select, however, only in the favor of those who controlled the tickets of admission; for there were as distinguished citizens out on the street and in the great throng in front of the Capitol as there were in the Senate galleries. It could not be otherwise, when two hundred thousand came, and only one thousand could be admitted.

Outside the crowds surged around the Capitol and filled the great avenue leading thence. Outside there was cheering incessant over the statesmen who passed

INAUGURAL PROCESSION IN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.



PARADE A MONSTER.

Imposing Pageantry in Honor of President McKinley.

The inaugural parade was national history and national destiny told in pageantry. It was a drama without action, in which the present stirring suggestion interpreted each season; it was an epic without words, written in high lights and brilliant colors, in marching thousands and cheering tens of thousands. It was the story of a people, their trials, their triumphs and their ambitions, printed on

of the State is not out in force, accompanied by a small escort, lent distinction to the pageant, while mayors of cities, eminent statesmen and men of affairs passed in review.

Practically all that remains of the regular army now in the United States, including cavalry, infantry and artillery, participated in the parade. In addition to the officers in service, hundreds of ex-regular army officers and volunteers participated in full regiments.

The grand marshal of the stupendous inaugural ceremonies was Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander-in-chief of the American army. Gen. Francis V. Green was grand marshal of the parade, and his aids were selected from every State in the Union.

Tens and hundreds of thousands of American citizens thronged the sidewalks and the reviewing stands. While they shouted in applause the column swung on to the time of national airs rolling up to heaven from a hundred bands. The strains of "Johnnie's Boy" and "Marching Through Georgia" mingled with the music of "Dixie" and "Maryland, My Maryland," while the man from the North and the man from the South applauded each without discrimination. Then "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America" were heard. The crowds caught up the stars and stripes, and 10,000 voices were joined in a national chorus, which proclaimed that sectionalism is a bugaboo and that one flag waves over one people.

PIRETECHNIC DISPLAY.

Magnificent Aerial and Set Pieces Were Provided.

The fireworks display was a most important feature of the inaugural festivities. The program included forty-seven aerial pieces of brilliant coloring, each different from the other and representing all sorts of fanciful designs. Accompanying them was a perfect bombardment of rockets and candles and a brilliant array of set pieces representing figures and events. The President's bust was one of the most interesting of the lot, though it had to give place to the representation of Roosevelt's famous charge up San Juan hill in the fight before Santiago. Then there was a picture of the battle of Manila and another of the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago. One of the most attractive pieces was representative of the American entrance into Pekin at the close of the American mission.

The contract price for the aerial pieces alone was \$2,000, and the price of the set pieces is extra. The company supplied a corps of men to conduct the exhibition and the inaugural subcommittee supervised the display to see that it was carried out according to contract. A special guard of police protected the people who assembled to witness the display.

REVIEWING STANDS

Were Under the Supervision of the Inaugural Committee.

This year, for the first time, the stands along the route of the inaugural parade were not let to the highest bidder, but were erected under the direction of the inaugural committee and seats in the stands sold under its direction. Reasonable prices were charged for these seats, one purpose of the committee's retaining control being to prevent extortion.

The chief reason for this departure, however, was that the rough, unsymmet-

LIKE A FAIRY'S DREAM.

Inauguration Ball a Scene of Wonder and Grandeur.

Democratic pomp reached its dazzling climax at the inauguration ball. Such scenes of magnificence are beheld rather less than once a lifetime, and then are generally conjured up by the magic of a fairy tale. Its splendor shamed the superlatives of admiration as weak, beggarly and worthless. Its trappings were worthy the magnificent efforts of those omnipotent geniuses who transform bubbles into diamonds with a breath.

This ball—which is not a ball, by the way; only a grand spectacle, on the most extravagant of scales—dimmed the glories of all its predecessors. It was the dream of thousands crystallized into life and light, color and rhythm. It filled many a fair woman's cup of ambition brimming full and running over. It flowered into a blameless man with a happy, ever-present smile for all his remaining days. It filled thousands of hearts with memories that will be cherished proudly to the tomb.

The scene of these splendors was the great pension building, which is generous enough to encompass a city square and tall enough to swallow a sky scraper. In its center is a court large enough to hold a church, spire and all, and the court is surrounded by endless colonnades rising tier above tier.

This ball, with its proportions fitting the great republic, was draped with a wilderness of flowers and greens and flags and gay stuffs, and the whole flooded with the dazzling radiance of a myriad of electric lights. The walls of the court were hidden under endless stretches of white, diaphanous, spangled with golden cloths in sweeping loops and graceful circles.

On this background of white and gold, labor had spread the wealth of the world of flora. Southern ivy ran riot in delicate traceries. Evergreen ropes encircled the hall in curving necklaces. Palms of many kinds reared their fronded heads in lofty pride above ferns, lilies and lesser plants, while geese lent their yellow blossoms and apricot japonicas their white plumes to the maze of color.

The music was continuous. The Marine band supplied a promenade music, while Hale's orchestra of 125 pieces played for the dancers. The musical program embraced selections of the highest order. The hall program was repeated at five concerts, to which the public was admitted for a nominal admission, together with selections by a picked orchestra of 600 voices supported by both band and orchestra. These concerts were expected to help in a large measure to defray the cost of the ball.

THE NAVAL DISPLAY.

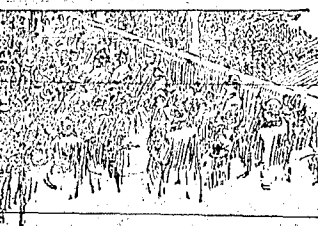
Light Draft but Powerful Vessels Were Present.

The naval display at the inauguration was limited only by the depth of the Potomac. As is well known, the river is not deep enough to permit ships of the line to approach the city, but has sufficient depth to allow monitors and torpedo boats to come clear up to the docks. Consequently the ships taking part in the inaugural ceremonies were the monitors, torpedo boats, gunboats, and some swift cruisers and tugs. These vessels were ranged along the wharves at the navy yard, where they were easy of access for visitors, who were allowed to examine them and see what powerful vessels Uncle Sam has, which are capable of sailing up the rivers of this or any other country when occasion demands.

SOYE OF THE BANDS.

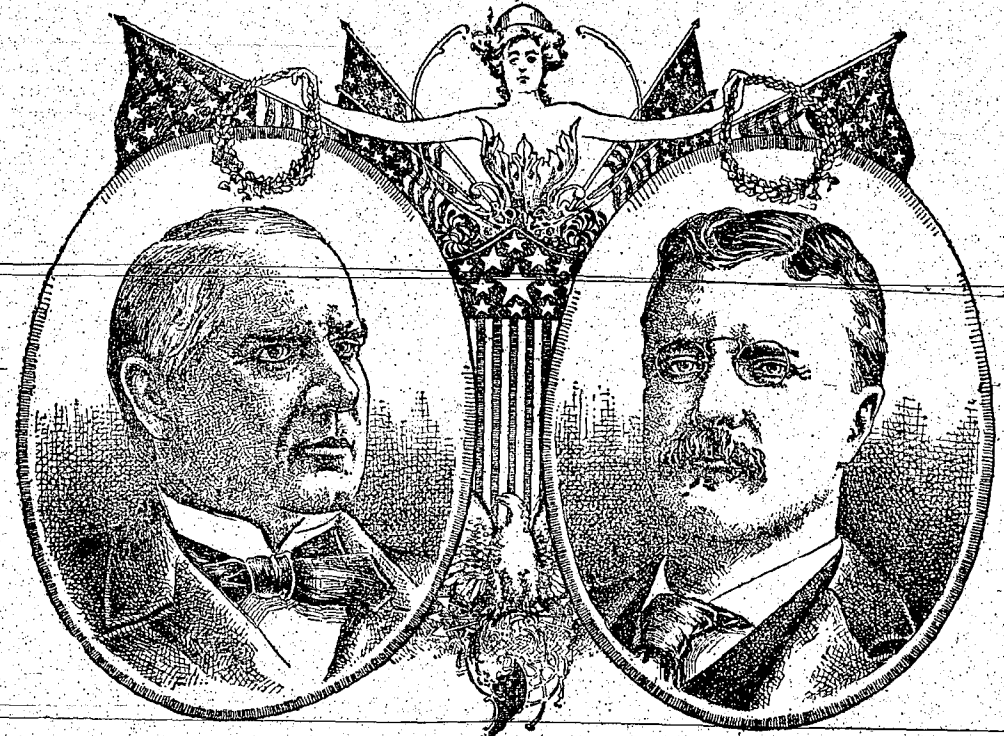
Organizations That Attracted Attention Everywhere.

The inauguration did not lack for music. There were nearly a hundred organizations in attendance. The famous Marine band had to divide honors with Fanchell's novel organization of New York and with Innes' celebrated body of musicians. The Grand Army band of Canton, Ohio, 100 pieces, was one of the most conspicuous, and Bolshoi's Concert band of Cincinnati, one of the most popular organizations east of the Mississippi.



GREAT CROWD NEAR THE CAPITOL.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

by the President in front of the executive mansion.

Fireworks blazed gloriously at night, and in the magnificently decorated pension building youth and beauty, official power and political fame united in the brilliant inauguration ball as a crowning demonstration.

The second inauguration of William McKinley was even more grandly impressive than the first. For more than three months the inauguration committee, of which the Hon. J. J. Edson was chairman, had been industriously at work on plans and details. While preserving all the time-honored features of inaugural ceremonies, they introduced many new ideas which they felt would greatly improve the inaugural spectacles. In the armies that spanned the streets and in the decorations of the buildings were shown evidences of the progress of the nation, and the inaugural procession embracing the army, the Guardsmen, the G. A. R., the navy, civic bodies, religious and educational interests, and exhibits of material resources, the decorations of the streets and buildings, the receptions and the inaugural ball all kept this central idea before the mind just so far as it was possible for them to do so.

The generals participating in the Spanish war, those conspicuous in the suppression of the Philippine rebellion, admirals who fought at Manila bay and at Santiago, the regulars in khaki, the Guardsmen in their gay uniforms, the midshipmen in their jaunty uniforms, the campaign marching clubs with brilliant equipment, the civic bodies each conspicuous for some allegorical representation, the trophies of war on land and sea, etc., combined to make a panorama of the nation's power and resources perhaps never excelled in the history of the country.

It falls to comparatively few people to behold such a spectacle as that which those on the plaza saw before them. In the front took the oath of office.

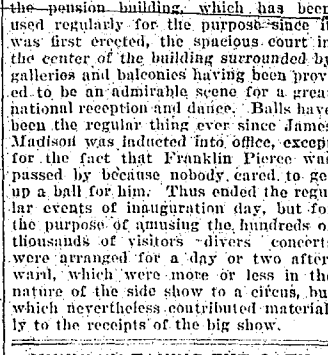
In front, across and across of humanity, with upturned faces, in trees and upon the monumental lampposts decorations of human form and shape. Chain rattles, the statuary which graces the portico of the grandest of all national structures, hundreds of adventurous youths and men. High upon the noble dome, peering over hazardous ledges, peeping out from every porthole in the glass roof, still other representatives of Americans who will see or die.

In the background of this vast picture the beautiful library of Congress, its monument to the artistic and educational instincts of a people who escorted to the executive chair their twenty-sixth Pres-

and the military and civic organizations that gathered, but inside the Capitol, beneath the great dome, there was an impressive silence as the Senators gravely gathered in the hall, for there is solemnity as well as enthusiasm in the inauguration of a President.

At night came the ball, the great social function of the day. This took place in the pension building, which has been used regularly for the purpose since it was first erected, the spacious court in the center of the building surrounded by galleries and balconies having been provided to be an admirable scene for a great national reception and dance. Balls have been the regular thing ever since James Madison was indicted into office, except for the fact that Franklin Pierce was repassed by because nobody cared to get up a ball for him. This ended the regular events of inauguration day, but for the purpose of amusing the hundreds of thousands of visitors, divers concerts were arranged for a day or two afterward, which were more or less in the nature of the side show to a circus, but which nevertheless contributed materially to the receipts of the big show.

MCKINLEY TAKING THE OATH.



"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

The military pageant was exceptional in imposing. It included 1,200 cavalry, 3,000 regular infantry, hundreds of detachments and 2,800 marines, and 15,000 National Guardsmen from several States. In addition there were 10,000 citizen marchers, 10,000 members of civic organizations, and 2,000 college students. Innumerable bands, aggregating a membership of 4,000, provided the "concert of street sounds" that made the procession memorable for the most ambitious musical auxiliary ever employed in connection with the presidential inauguration.

States which sent military organizations were Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, New Jersey, Michigan, Virginia and Alabama. The aggregate strength of the State militiamen in uniform did not fall short of 15,000 men.

Famous marching clubs from the East and West were in line. Among these were the famous "Pioneers" Club of Cleveland and the Stamping Club of Cincinnati. Numerous color corps from military schools and colleges wherein military instruction is given swelled the column of marchers.

Brig. Gen. Joe Wheeler commanded the second military division. His aids included Abraham Sutter's grandson of Gen. Grant, and Brig. Gen. Charles King. Every Republican Governor, accompanied by his staff and, where the Guard

A UNITED STATES SENATOR

Says Pe-ru-na, the Catarrh Cure, Gives Strength and Appetite.



Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota.

Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota, personally endorses Peruna, the great catarrh cure and tonic. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, at Columbus, Ohio, written from Washington, D. C., Senator Roach says:

"Persuaded by a friend, I have used Peruna as a tonic, and I am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength, vigor, and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficacious as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."—W. N. Roach, Larimore, North Dakota.

No other remedy can take the place of Peruna

Mr. Ed J. Makinson, contractor and builder, 610 Grand Block, Wabash street, St. Paul, Minn., says:

"Many doctor bills can be saved by the use of Peruna. I have all my friends taking Peruna, and I have heard nothing but praise for it. Last fall I had a bad cold, and I took four bottles of Peruna and it cured me. I feel like a new man now. I weigh 185 pounds, and I believe it is Peruna that has given me such good health."—J. Makinson.

As a result of the changeable climate, catarrh has become one of the most prevalent and universal diseases known to man. Nearly one third of the people of the United States are afflicted with catarrh in some of its many phases and stages. Add to this the fact that catarrh rapidly tends to become fixed or chronic, also the further fact that it is capable of producing a great many other diseases, and we begin to realize the true nature of this dread disease.

So, formidable has catarrh become that in every city or town of any size numerous doctors are to be found who make the treatment of catarrh a specialty. Of course a great deal of good is accomplished in this way, but as yet a comparatively small number of the people can avail themselves of this treatment because of the great expense necessarily attached to it.

To all such people Dr. Hartman's

remedy, Peruna, comes as a great boon. Not only is it more successful in curing catarrh than the treatment of the catarrh specialists, but it is within the reach of every person in this land. Peruna can be bought at any drug store, and is a remedy without equal for catarrh in all forms, coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption, and all other chronic diseases of the winter.

Peruna is not a guess, nor an experiment; it is an absolute, scientific certainty. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna has no substitutes—its rivals, insist upon having Peruna. Let no one persuade you that some other remedy will do nearly as well. There is no other systematic remedy for catarrh but Peruna.

Mr. Byron J. Kirkhoff, attorney, 100 N. 1st street, writes from St. Paul, Minn., as follows:

"I have used your Peruna for catarrh and find its curative powers all you claim. I feel like a new man now. I weigh 185 pounds, and I believe it is Peruna that has given me such good health."—J. Makinson.

Address Dr. Hartman, president of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

WINCHESTER

FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

"New Rival," "Leader," and "Repeater"

Insist upon having them, take no others and you will get the best shells that money can buy.

ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM.

Had No Favors Shown.

In some personal recollections of the late Prince Christian Victor, the head master of a well-known public school points out that he was the first English prince to go through the ordinary routine of a public school like any other boy. When he was sent to Wellington College it was expressly stipulated that he was to be treated in all ways just as the other boys were, and the experiment was eminently successful. Probably no prince before him in any civilized country enjoyed such freedom, and he made good use of it.

Nasal Catarrh quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is relieved through the nostrils, cleanses and leads the whole cure over which it diffuses itself. Druggists sell the 50c. size; and trial size by mail, 10 cents. Test it and you are sure to continue the treatment.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The Balm form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation.

Quite Right.

"He said it was a beastly tire."

"He was right. The tire was at the zoo."—Boston Transcript.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist today and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50-cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

A coward encounters a great many dangers that don't exist.

The great public schools of the large cities use Carter's Ink exclusively. It is the best and costs no more than the poorest. Get it.

TOWER'S

ESTABLISHED 1858.

FISH BRAND

SLICKER

BLACK OR YELLOW

IS THE Original Slicker

ADAPTED TO ALL WEATHERS.

Farmer, Fisherman, Teamster, Motorist, Businessman, etc.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. FREE CATALOGUES SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER & CO. BOSTON, MASS.

150 KINDS For 16 Cents

Let your children have the best. We have received orders for 150 kinds of seed. We want to know if you are interested in them. We will send you a free catalogue of the 150 kinds of seed. It will show you the names of the seeds, the prices, and the best way to use them. It will also show you the names of the seeds, the prices, and the best way to use them. It will also show you the names of the seeds, the prices, and the best way to use them.

JOHN A. CALZARIS & CO.

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JOHN A. CALZARIS & CO.

Feeds the Hair

Have you ever thought why your hair is falling out? It is because you are starving your hair. If this starvation continues, your hair will continue to fall.

There is one good hair food. It is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It goes right to the roots of the hair and gives them just the food they need. The hair stops falling, becomes healthy, and grows thick and long.

Ayer's Hair Vigor does another thing, also: it always restores color to faded or gray hair.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send for a bottle to J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

An Object Lesson.

Mr. Jones—I'm going to bring young Maister home to supper to-night.

Mrs. Jones—Why, we haven't a thing to eat in the house, the cook is intoxicated, baby has the colic and mother is coming!

Mr. Jones—Yes, that's why I'm going to bring Maister home! The young fool is thinking of getting married—Judge.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

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FARMS AND FARMERS



Apples for the Northwest.

SPECIAL FARMER'S EDITION

In reply to some criticism of his

views about Russian apples, Prof.

Hansen, of South Dakota, says in the

Country Gentleman: "The facts are

that in the sections of the Northwest

where the American varieties fail, the

Russian varieties as a class have

proved superior in hardiness and that

is the first essential. In more favored

regions where American varieties are

a commercial success I would say, 'Let

well enough alone.' In time we hope to

combine the high quality and long-

keeping capacity of our best American

winter varieties with the hardiness and

freedom from scab of the hardiest Rus-

sian sorts, but this work of crossing

will demand patience and considerable

time. The fact remains that the Minne-

sota State Horticultural Society only

recommends three varieties as of the

first degree of hardiness—viz., 'Hil-

lary', 'Duchess' and 'Charlamoff.' (The

name 'Oldenburg' has not been adopted

by this society, as the old name,

'Duchess,' is so well established in Min-

nesota that the change would only

cause confusion.) Four other varieties

are recommended as of the second de-

gree of hardiness and of these two are

American and two Russian. Of the three

recommended for trial at least three

are American seedlings of Dutch-

ess and seven are Russian. Neither class of ap-

ples needs defenders. Leave it to a

vote of the fruitmen in each locality.

It is simply a question of locality."

Sheep in Australia.

The Breeder's Gazette publishes a

picture of the champion "strong wool"

Merino ram of Australia this season.

This sheep is owned by S. McCaughey,

Coonong, who likewise breeds Ver-

mont Merinos in large numbers, having

carried off many prizes at both the

Sydney and Melbourne shows with his

Vermonts. The sheep illustrated is

named "Belcher," and he was champion

at both the shows named. Reports of

these shows indicate that Vermont

Merinos are increasing in popularity in

Australia. Large numbers of them

were shown, both pure breeds and

grades, by many exhibitors.

Agricultural Colleges.

The increased number of students

that have been reported at most of

the agricultural colleges is not so much

an indication of a more prosperous

condition of the farmers, enabling them

to send their sons to the college, as it

is of the fact that they are better recog-

nizing the value of the practical knowl-

edge that they can there obtain of the

best methods of handling all or some

of the various branches of agriculture

and horticulture. And it is in part due

to the managers of those same colleges

having lately paid more attention to

teaching in these special branches. It

may not be that they have in any way

lessened their requirements in other

studies, but they have begun to under-

stand that those who have chosen the

agricultural college instead of the

many which are not classed under that

name, have done so because they want

ed or were desirous by those who sent

them there, to learn that which will fit

them for a farmer's life rather than for

a professional life. And those which

are the most prosperous to-day are

those which first learned this lesson

and profited by it.

The Creamery as a Unit.

A peculiar phase of the dairy busi-

ness in some quarters is the organiza-

tion of co-operative creameries, which

everybody hopes will not do business,

says the National Stockman. The milk

producers of the East have concluded

that the exchanges, the condensaries

and the middlemen should not have

exclusive control of the business, in-

cluding the fixing of the prices at both

ends of the line. They are making a

fight for what every man should have

—a fair price for his products, based

on the prices of feed, labor and other

items of cost and as compared with

other products of milk. They expect to

use the creamery as a weapon—a

club to force the buyers of milk to pay

a fair price—but they hope that it will

not be operated. The buyers of milk

have fixed prices in a very arbitrary

fashion for a long time and probably

will continue to do so if not checked

by some such means. There is nothing

like competition to remedy this, and

the dairymen have decided to raise

up a competitor of their own.

Winter and Spring Spraying.

It seems to be almost universally

claimed now by our best horticulturists

that spraying in winter, when the trees

are bare, effects more in killing fun-

gous diseases than a spraying when the

foliage has come out, as the spray can

be used much more than double the

strength and is more sure of reach-

ing every part of the bark, thus also

reaching the fungus spores which may

be harbored there. It can also be used

on such places as the ground, or in the

grass and weeds under the trees. These

spores lie there dormant during the

winter months, but start and multiply

rapidly in the warmer weather, and

especially if it be damp. They are also

agreed that the law against spraying

apple trees when in bloom, to kill the

larva of the codling moth, though en-

acted as a practicality to the beekeepers,

is really an advantage to the orchard-

ist. In Niagara and Ontario counties,

New York, many experiments have

shown that when blossoms were spray-

ed with paris green strong enough to

kill the codling worms, the blossoms

failed to set any fruit, and usually fell

off much sooner than those not spray-

ed. This was seen where one-half the

tree was sprayed in bloom and the

other was not.

Cheap Flooring.

We will give a method of making a

floor for a house or other place

where heavy animals are not to travel

or teams to be driven over it, that is

nearly as good and durable as a cement

floor and is cheaper. It also makes a

good walk around the house, in places

where it will not be much driven over.

Lay a foundation four to six inches

deep with small stones or the cinders

from the coal ashes, making up nearly a

level surface as possible. Then with

the regular coal sieve get the coal ashes

and add a bushel of fresh slaked lime

to each four bushels of the ashes. Mix

well and let it stand a few days, then

add a gallon of salt, and moisten to

the consistency of mortar so that when

put on it will settle down into the stones. Spread

two or three inches thick, and in a few

days give another coating. The more

coatings and thicker it is the longer

it will last. If it is broken by accident

it can be mended in the same way. It

will be ratproof and waterproof; and if

the upper surface of last coat is smooth

it can be kept clean, and absorbs no

filth or odors.—American Cultivator.

Native Grasses.

We believe more attention should be

paid to our native native grasses in the

DON'T FUSS AND FRET.

It doesn't pay to fuss and fret when anything goes wrong. Instead of wailing when you lose, just sing a merry song. It's always better while you work to whistle than to whine. And when luck fails, it never pays to sit down and repine.

The man who makes the best of things shows sturdy common sense. The chances are that he will rise to fame and eminence. But if he doesn't, none the less he'll make the most of life. And women will envy and congratulate his wife.

—Somerville Journal.

A Daughter of the Veldt.

Experience of a Deluded Briton

It is a bad thing to travel in a country during war time, even when you are familiar with its language, but it is far worse when you only know enough of the native tongue to make yourself understood. I have managed to get myself into some gorgeously picturesque situations on this account, and more than once have vowed to master the Boer dialect or wreck my talking apparatus in the attempt. It is not an easy language to learn. It is very like their Koppies—steep, rough, rocky, and disjointed; and, like the Koppies, you can't take it by storm, but must climb steadily and with patience, and make sure of one step before you venture on the next. It is a superb language to use when one is driving bullocks or blacks; the first sentence seems to roll off the lips like a malediction, and the second chops off short like the bark of a toy ferret. I should ask for no finer form of speech on earth if I wanted to curse mine enemy, but how on earth they manage to make love with it passes my apprehension. Still, I thought it might come in handy if only to frighten Australian horses with and kept constantly on the lookout for a chance to learn; and verily my chance came unto me in due season. I didn't learn the dialect, but I learned something else which may prove equally useful in later life.

We had pitched camp for a week, in order to allow the ever-dallying provision carriers to catch up with us; so, obtaining permission from head-quarters, I saddled up and rode out to do a little scouting on my own account. For I have long since learned that it's no use hanging around camp if you want to know anything about the real life of the folk who dwell in the land. About six miles from our lines I ran against a dainty little farm-house cuddled up against the slope of a shrub-covered kopje. On one side of the dwelling a trellis-work of vines broke the wind, and on the other a long, double row of orange-trees beautified the scene. Tall, graceful poplar trees whispered in the wind at both front and rear; while a pretty flower-garden, fragrant with flowers, spread far away in front of the substantial dwelling. I was admiring these things from my horse's back when it suddenly dawned upon me that I had possibly played the imbecile in straying so far from camp. But it was too late to hang back. If the farmer-folk were friendly, I was in luck; for the inside of such a dwelling could not be ill supplied with creature comforts. If, however, they were hostile, I was at their mercy. I had no desire to match my pony's pace against the flight of a Mauter bullet; so humming a song and thinking of a psalm, I rode forward as if certain of a kindly welcome. An elderly Boer with a kindly face met me at the door, and gave me the time of day with all civility, a lad took hold of my bridle, and I swung myself out of my saddle just in time to receive a civil greeting from the farmer's wife—healthy, wholesome, substantial, well-fed, and well-clothed. They invited me inside, and there their four daughters introduced themselves to me. They all talked English as well as I could, and before I had been there twenty seconds I had arrived at the conclusion that I should never get a better chance to study the language of the people of our foes, and determined to sacrifice myself upon the flinty shrine of duty.

Three of the maidens were plain-faced, good, honest-looking girls, but the fourth had a face many a man would risk his life for. So much of my whole career has been passed amid the rougher and more rugged scenes of life that a description of dainty womanhood comes awkwardly from me. But I have read so much about the ugliness and clumsiness of the Boer women in British journals that I should like to try and describe this daughter of the veldt, although only a farmer's daughter. I do not know if she should be called short or tall, but her cheek could have nestled comfortably on the shoulder of a fairly tall man. I don't know how much hair she had, but there was enough of it to make a fellow feel as if it didn't matter a rap if half the earth was bald. It was not red, nor yellow; it was like honey, kissed by sunshine. She had the sort of forehead which one never sees on the face of a fool. Nature's sign-board for an emporium for brains. Her eyes were large, brown, and fearless, not bold, nor yet wavering. Her mouth was perfect, not one of those semaphoric lips which disfigure some feminine faces, but a beautiful, small like a bud bursting into bloom, but a strong, true mouth, large enough for a prayer to slip through, but not big enough to swear with. Her waist would just about fill the crook of a strong man's arm, and make him feel that there was no room for anything else under heaven. Her hands were shapely, brown, and strong, cracked a little by wind and weather, not toy hands, but hands that could spank a baby, or trip a nigger, or break a back of reticence when all the world had damned him past redemption.

So she looked when I saw her, and I said unto my soul: "Verily it is a good thing for a man to know something of his enemies' language," and I made up my mind to learn. It was the fifth evening after that, and I had registered my fifth visit to the farm, when an event befell which put an end

to my studies in Dutch for the time being. I had dined with the farmer, the plain sisters had made music for me, they had lifted up their voices in song, also, for I was an honored guest, having been enabled to do some little deed of kindness through the favor of our courteous general to a relative of the ladies who was a prisoner in our lines. They had given me blankets and rugs for the poor beggar, and the general had handed them to the man. The night was a beautiful one, so, lighting a cigar, I rambled down toward the quarter-mile long avenue of orange-trees; it was to be my last visit, for our troops were on the move at dawn. As I sauntered forward I heard the rustle of a woman's skirts amid the bushes on my right, and looking in that direction I saw the navy-blue dress and the red-gold hair of the lady who had been teaching me Dutch. I had not many seconds to look at her, but brief as the time was I had long enough to notice that one hand the blue skirts switched up so that about a foot of white petticoat was displayed. I also noticed that she was heading toward the orange walk, which I had long since learned was known in the family as "the lovers' walk." She did not look in my direction, did not turn toward me at all, but like many another fool I was puffed up in my folly. What harm is there in it, I mused, if I take my last lesson in Dutch in the shade of the orange trees? Tossing my cigar away, I sauntered after the flying figure, out of the flower-garden, over the field, into the shady walk. I mused, like a he-goat through a gap in a hedge; I walked about fifty yards, and saw no one, heard no one. Then all at once I found myself looking right into the face of a big, hairy savage, who wore a tweed coat and a bandolier full of cartridges; in his hands he carried a handy little Mauser carbine.

"Well, Mr. Spy," said the hairy individual, "you are my prisoner." I tried to smile, but somehow the springs in my face had got out of order and would not work. "What did you want sneaking after me for, you beastly Englishman?" snarled the man with the gun. "I could have shot you last night, and the night before, and the night before that, if I had liked; but I did not want to bring trouble on this farm. What did you want to hunt me for?"

I found my tongue for a moment, then. "Hunt you be blowed; didn't know such a chap existed." He lowered his carbine an inch or two. "Then what are you doing in the lovers' walk?" "What are you doing here?" I blurted. We stared at each other like two graced calves in the starlight, and I edged a foot or two away from the gun. Just then I heard the patter of girlish feet on the gravel behind me, and, turning my head, saw one of the plain sisters hurrying toward us, and almost at the same second the reddish-gold head of "the beauty," the head of the girl who had been teaching me Dutch, passed from a patch of shadow into the streak of starlight where the hairy young man was standing, looking his gun. I saw her clasp his arm, heard her hurriedly whisper something in Dutch, which caused the giant to grin as if half his head ached to part company with the other half. The beauty pointed toward me and the plain sister, who had come to a halt beside me. The plain girl put her hand kindly on my shoulder and whispered: "Don't you think it's too chilly out here?"

Chilly was no name for it. It was as cold as Klondike. The sight of that carbine in the starlight had taken all the warmth out of the atmosphere as far as I was concerned. I turned to the lady, who had been teaching me Dutch was at my side. "Before you gentlemen leave," she said, "I want you both to make a promise. You are enemies now; some day, when the war is over, you may be friends. But promise not to hunt each other by talking of this meeting. Otto had no business to come. Father had forbidden him until the trouble ended with the British."

"I came out of love for you," grunted the man with the gun. "And you came out of fondness for me," murmured the plain girl, her voice shaking with laughter that was almost choking her. I muttered the biggest lie I had ever parted with. The hairy individual rested his gun against a tree, stepped forward, and lifting his stouch hat to the plain girl, said: "For your sake, I promise."

I lifted my helmet to the "beauty," and said something similar. A few minutes later, as I was buckling my gun, I heard him galloping off southward to join Oliver's commando. As I swung up into the saddle, the plain sister slipped away, and the "beauty" lifted her hand in farewell. As our hands met, she said, "Why did you come to the lover's walk?"

"To get a last lesson in Dutch," I said, with a sheepish grin. "Well," she answered, "I hope you'll remember your lesson," and I heard the two of them laughing as I galloped out of the veldt.—A. G. Hales, in the San Francisco Argonaut.

British Royal Succession.

In Great Britain the royal succession is in the direct line of descent, males and the descendants of males being preferred to females or their descendants of the same degree of consanguinity. It would have made no difference, therefore, if the Empress Frederick of Germany, who is the eldest of the children of the late Queen Victoria, had remained unmarried; the oldest male child of the queen, who was the Prince of Wales, and the issue of his body would nevertheless have been the heirs to the throne. The older daughter of Queen Victoria could have succeeded only if all of her brothers had died before their mother and without leaving any descendants. The German constitution makes the rank and powers of the Kaiser hereditary in the royal house of Prussia. The rule of succession in Prussia not only prefers males (as does that of Great Britain), but excludes females altogether.

We only learn to understand the weather man by degrees.



THE FAIRIES' TEA.

Five little fairies went out to take tea Under the shade of a juniper tree; Each had a cup from an acorn ball cut, And a plate from the rind of a hickory nut, And the table was spread with a cloth all of lace, Which the spiders had woven the banquet to grace.

Oh, such good things as they had to eat; Slices of strawberry—my, what a treat! Honey the sweetest the wild bee could give, And a hummingbird's egg for each of the five. Then they pledged their hosts' health in the favorite drink, Which was—well, what was it? Can any one think?

Why, the dewdrop that comes from the heart of the rose Is the drink of the fairies; as every one knows! —Priscilla Leonard, in Primary Education.

THE FISHES' DOCTOR.

Although the pike is a fierce fellow, it is said never to attack the tench; for this fish is as good as a doctor or a surgeon. This, at least, was the opinion held of old. The tench was supposed to lick the wounds of an injured fish and by licking them heal them. It was thought to work this cure of sores by giving off an oily kind of substance that acted as a sort of ointment.

SPARROWS' WINTER HOMES.

It is an interesting part of bird study to find out how our friends in feathers care for themselves, when even man in heavy clothing sometimes freezes to death. How does the English sparrow manage to pull through the winter? The great, bulky nests which they have built in almost every tree and wooded vine, bunches of straw, dried grass and feathers are not the places where they stay. As a matter of fact, a sparrow never goes near a tree nest in winter. If he has made his summer home in the cornice of a building, he may go there to sleep away the long cold nights, but the tree nest is deserted from the moment the last brood is hatched.

If you wish to know where thousands of them sleep in winter take a stout club and rap with all your might, some cold night, upon an electric light pole that is fitted with an overhanging hood. In most of these hoods there is a little platform directly over the glass globe. Upon this as many sparrows as can conveniently crowd together roost through the long winter nights.

In this way Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow get a city hat which is heated and lighted by electricity. When we remember that of all animals, the sparrow is the warmest, their temperature being about five degrees higher than man's, we can understand how they would appreciate such a retreat.

BIG TREES IN CALIFORNIA.

California is the country of big trees. What is commonly believed to be the largest tree in the world is known as Grizzly Giant; and as he has weathered the storms and the changes of more than a thousand years, and is the wayward, his temperature being about five degrees higher than man's, we can understand how they would appreciate such a retreat.

A line passed around his bark at a level of six feet from the earth measures 102 feet, and a line passed through the tree at the same height would measure thirty-three feet. At a height of about eighty or 100 feet above the ground the first limb springs at right angles from the trunk. This limb is six feet in diameter. Although flourishing in all probability long before the time of the Roman Conquest of Britain, this patriarch gives many signs of vigorous health, and seems likely to last.

Another giant is called Wawona, an Indian name which is said to signify "big tree." He has not rivalled the Grizzly Giant in size, but he has features of special interest peculiar to himself. In the lapse of centuries these big trees begin to decay at the base. The bark and the outer roots remain firm and sound, but the true rot is at the center; and as the dead wood falls away, a hut or cavern is formed in the heart of the tree. Some of these are large enough to form a shelter for twelve to twenty persons, and to allow a horseman to ride in. Wawona is one of these; but the wood has been chopped away so as to make a tunnel right through the center and through this the wagon road passes.

THE EAGLET.

All the world now is talking of L'Aiglon, boys and girls. Have you read his story? Not long ago a Frenchman wrote it in poetry so beautiful that it has won universal interest was revived in this boy who now holds one of the most interesting positions in history, although he lived only twenty-two years and never did anything to glorify the world. He was the son of Napoleon, you know, his mother, Austrian Marie Louise. His birth made France happy and frightened all the rest of Europe, because his coming into the world seemed to pledge the continuation of his father's power in him. There never was a more pampered baby, and for a little while it was predicted that his career would be of a grandeur worthy of his father's. The city of Paris presented him with a golden cradle, and sleeping in this every surrounding was as gorgeous, and on his daily promenades in his carriages he was attended by beautiful ladies, the noblest of his father's court. In the art galleries of

Europe there are many great pictures of the handsome young King of Rome—that was the title Napoleon gave his son—and there are some taken with his father, but he is seldom seen with that busy man. All these pictures show L'Aiglon to have been a frail, delicate, pretty boy with nothing of the strength of his father in his features, but a grave, wise sweetness. It was very early in his short life that he was given reason for all the pangs in his eyes, for his father's great misfortune came, and with Napoleon's final exile, L'Aiglon was sent to his grandfather's court in Austria, and all his life was changed. He was given an Austrian title—Duke of Reichstadt—and was encouraged to forget all his former French associations. His teachers and his friends were Austrian, and his father's glory was never mentioned before him. Even in his history lessons every incident that could tell of Napoleon's victories and triumphs was carefully omitted by his instructors, in accordance with the command of his grandfather, who was afraid his father's ambition might be revived in the son and threaten a second Bonaparte ascendancy.

In spite of all the precautions of the Austrians, however, two Frenchmen, Bonapartists, gained access to the Duke of Reichstadt and told him of his father's victories and his hopes for the son when he himself was exiled. The young Duke's ambition was indeed equal to that of his father—he had inherited him—to conquer Europe a second time—but his physical strength was at fault. Ardent to regain the throne of France and the ascendancy over Europe, and armed with the plans his father had drawn up for his guidance, the history of Europe would have been radically changed but for two little things that became all powerful. L'Aiglon's plans were betrayed, and if they had not been his bodily strength was not sufficient to have endured or to have directed the struggle.

Brokenhearted at the treachery which destroyed his hopes and advanced his disease—consumption—he died at the age of 22, his death a relief to all those with whom he lived save two or three faithful friends who had known his father.

There is no figure in all the stories of the past more pathetic and interesting. It is always harder for a great man's son to do great things than it is for a son with an obscure name, because the deeds of a son are measured by a comparative standard—that of the father's deeds. Endowed with his father's ambition, however, worthy of descent from that of the father, he was weak body—more and less restriction to a man than weak brains would be. With almost opportunity, therefore, to win back the world, the son of Napoleon had to suffer silently and without the comfort of effort, even unsuccessful effort, to claim his own. He had to die in his bed with a sword never used, because the sword was strong only in purpose and desire.—Atlanta Constitution.

POPULATION OUTLOOK.

R. P. Porter Says That It Might Be 300,000,000 in a Hundred Years.

Robert P. Porter, who was Census Commissioner when the eleventh census was taken, and who has just visited Washington after an absence of several months, manifests a natural interest in the work of his successor in the census office, says a Washington dispatch in the New York Times. He has been looking over the returns, and makes some deductions therefrom. "Taking all past records as a basis," said Mr. Porter, "the population of the United States at the close of this century ought to be at least 300,000,000, but no one can prophesy this with any particle of hope that it will be approximately correct. At the beginning of the 19th century—100 years ago—all the statisticians of prominence estimated that the population of the United States at this time would be based on the increase prior to that time."

"The natural increment of a healthy country like England is 1-1-2 per cent. a year, or about 15 per cent. a decade. By that is meant the augmentation by birth, giving no consideration to the growth by immigration. If we should increase at the rate of 1-1-2 per cent. a year by natural means and continue along these lines for the next 100 years, the population would be 300,000,000, not counting the increase by immigration, but there is much in the census statistics of ten years ago and now to cast doubt upon the anticipated heavy increase."

"In the larger cities of the country, for instance, the tendency is apparently to smaller families. In some of the large cities the size of the families has decreased from five to four children. Suppose that in the next 30, 40 or 50 years the decrease in the number of children to the family is an affair of three, the effect will be great. Later if the decrease should be two children, as is the tendency in France, the increase in population would almost stop. "There is no doubt that as the population of a country increases the fight for life becomes more bitter and more serious. In France, as is well known, the population practically stands still. Each family is satisfied with two children—a boy and a girl. The French people go on the theory that the battle for existence is too terrible an affair; now without adding to its terrors by more people to share what there is to be divided. Nobody can tell now whether such an idea will attain growth in this country in the future."

"The truth is that the best actuary cannot predict with any accuracy for a period of more than ten or twenty years. In the course of a few more years the young people of this country may conclude, by reason of a desire to evade the responsibility in family affairs, that they will not marry until they are several years older than the average period for marriage now. The effect of this on the population would be great. Let us suppose that the marriageable age for young men is now 25. I do not remember the exact figure. They decide not to marry until they are older, say, 26. The decrease here alone would be an enormous number."

GAMES THAT ARE USEFUL.

HOW TO MAKE THE LITTLE ONES HEALTHY AND HAPPY.

Exercising Tiny Muscles—Pastimes for Children That Are Especially Beneficial for Those Who Live in the Crowded Cities.

The natural form of activity for the child is play. In order to make exercises as beneficial as possible, it should be in such form as to seem like play to the child. A child will get restless under a clock-work drill, and do the exercises with only half the force and attention, but if he is playing some games he will play with all his might, unconsciously working one or more groups of muscles.

A baby manages to kick and creep and get considerable gymnastics into his small life, and as he grows older, if he is a country child, he will find plenty of exercise running in the fields after butterflies, playing ball, skating and coasting. A city child, however, has little or no exercise, for he cannot be allowed to roam the streets, the school yards are often not large enough, or he has much studying to do at home after leaving the school room. Now in the case of the city child, certain games should be taught him which he may play with his friends, in his own house or nursery. Make the child swing the arms in every direction. You can easily invent games with these movements. You can play games that imitate butterflies, or birds, or animals. A child needs exercise that will make him flexible at the waist. Gracefulness is largely due to the manner in which the trunk is carried on the hips. Give them a farmer's game, where they imitate sowing, reaping, carrying meal to the mill, raking hay and all sorts of amusements involved in farming.

Children will think of these plays themselves, if you once suggest it to them. A child needs balance movements. Country children do a lot of these. They are always balancing on fences, walking on the rails of the railroad tracks. Of course, he cannot do this in cities, so suggest that he take hopping exercises, let him play he is a toad or a frog and see the fun he gets out of it.

A funny little play enjoyed in gymnastics is called "Jumping Jacks." Have them assume a squatting position, balancing on their toes; have a piece of rope about two yards long for them, one taking hold of one end and the other hold of the other end. Now they must hop until one pulls the other over. The one who is pulled over must be prisoner and another child takes his place. Everyone who is pulled over is a prisoner. On no account must any child assume an upright position or he is a prisoner then as well. It is a very comical game to watch.

Another game is called "Fox and Ducks." The children who are the ducks waddle forward in a squatting position, with hands on the hips. The fox is the child who runs on all fours after the ducks. The ducks cannot at first run very fast without tumbling over. They are obliged to expand the chest and hold the head very erect in order to keep their balance. Both of these games teach and train the neck and chest muscles to become strong, thus giving the child a military carriage when he is standing.

Of course, these little games I have suggested are for very small children. As a child grows older he finds plenty of games for himself, but it is systematic and regular exercise wheels that he needs. Spinning top, playing marbles, or jack-knife is doing him no special good in the way of muscular action. These games of which I write apply especially to girls, for as I have said, as boys grow older they get much more exercise than girls.

Girls are often allowed to play with boys, and how they do enjoy it! Why should they not climb trees, run and jump, etc.? Their games should be taught boys and girls alike. Ruskin, in his "Sesame and Lilies," believes in bringing boys and girls up together in both education and play, and I think all the doctors recommend it. Here are a few games for the home gymnasium. Games of ball are of the first importance. They set in motion the mental and physical forces together. A child in playing this has to observe quickly, to calculate and judge correctly. They exact uninterrupted attention, and thus these games teach a child to concentrate his mind at the same time he is exercising his whole body.

Wanderball is a German ball game. It is played with two balls. A common tennis ball is the best to use, or bean bags may be used in place of balls. The players form a large circle, not standing too close to each other. The balls or bags are then divided between two players, who are separated from each other at regular intervals. At a given signal one throws a ball in one direction of the circle and the other throws a ball in the opposite direction. The balls being in motion, each player has to take care that the ball which is caught be thrown directly to his neighbor, but after he has thrown it he must turn around at once in order to be ready to catch the ball coming from the opposite direction and to throw that on. The object of the game is to avoid the circle, which is also the penalty of any one mauling a ball. The game is continued with increasing swiftness in throwing until there are only two players left.

In the game of "King's Ball" the children choose a king; a big circle is drawn on the floor with a piece of chalk. The king goes to the center of the ball on the floor in front of him; the rest stand around the circle. The king stoops, quickly picking up the ball and saying, "The king takes the ball." Then they all run and the king throws the ball, trying to hit one of the children. The one hit becomes the king, and they all go back to the circle again. If the king does not hit any one he must go back again to the center. The throwing of the ball, the running and dodging exercises every

muscle in the child's body, and is better than giving him tiresome exercises for the different parts of the body. Tiresome, not because of the muscular exertion, but because the child does not enjoy them.

Another good game is "Curtain Ball." A line is stretched a little higher than the children's heads. A curtain or a sheet is hung on this. An even number of children are on each side; then the ball is thrown over the curtain, from side to side. It must be caught each time. Every time the ball touches the floor it scores one for the other side. This game requires quick work.

There are many games which may be played in rooms, and which do not require much running, at the same time making a child exercise his muscles sufficiently.

Blowing a feather over a sheet, or around a room makes him expand his chest, inflates his lungs and develops his neck and waist muscles. Blind Man's Bluff is another good game, though an old one.

In games that are considered "gymnastic games" the whole body should be exercised. The legs are used to sustain the body, and the arms are exercised to handling and throwing an object. In the bending and twisting of the trunk and limbs the vital organs receive such exercise as will make them healthy and strong. The game should cultivate the different energies, agility, physical judgment and manly courage. The game should be easy to learn, and it should not be rough.

MAKING COFFEE.

A New Way of Preparing the Universal Beverage.

Americans who have taken up the English afternoon tea must now needs demonstrate their impartial hospitality by showing equal favor to the continental afternoon coffee. It is generally conceded that as an incendiary subject coffee making ranks next to politics and religion, and most coffee enthusiasts hold that there is an "only way." The mildest mannered, broadest minded of women are apt to gasp with indignation when you promulgate your pet theory that the most delicate flavor is obtained by putting ground coffee on the fire in cold water, and removing it in time to escape boiling point, even though you protest that said theory was "made in Germany." The "only one way," enthusiast overlooks the fact that various methods produce various flavors corresponding to various tastes, and really good coffee may be made by many different fashions, boiling always excepted.

Cubans make a delicious coffee by putting the freshly parched and ground bean into a flannel bag fastened to the top of an earthenware jar, and allowing cold water to slowly filter through. The liquid is then heated in a tightly sealed vessel. This method is well worth a trial. A most novel recipe for coffee is given by a young woman whose friends all unite in pronouncing her beverage perfection.

"I can make good coffee by any body's recipe," she says, "if I have plenty of coffee to make it with, but my own particular method I stumbled on through indolence and an irreverent disregard of sacred traditions. I make it exactly as I do tea, rinsing a china pot with boiling water and putting into it a liberal supply of the freshly ground berries. I add to this enough boiling water to thoroughly saturate the grounds and let it stand for five or ten minutes. I then add the required amount of boiling water, stir it up from the bottom, and it is ready to serve. Coffee can be ground much coarser for this method than for the French coffee pot, and it is, therefore, always much clearer."

"Coffee lovers usually view my performances with much agitation, until they have tasted the finished product, whereupon they marvel greatly. I think I can claim to be the least fussy of coffee fiends. Besides having plenty of good, freshly ground coffee, there is but one other essential, a perfectly light and absolutely clean vessel to make it in, and a china pot is always the best and safest. For black coffee the cheaper South American varieties have an acid taste which many persons like, but those who use cream usually find this acid property rather objectionable."

Where "frills" are desirable, a delicious flavor may be given to coffee by rubbing lumps of sugar over orange or lemon rind. There is a great difference in the flavor of orange peel and thick skins are usually more spicy. One lump of sugar rubbed on all sides will absorb considerable of the orange tang.

Appropos of frills, there is a new one for tea, which seems to be very little known. A slice of lime added to the afternoon cup of tea gives a decided and very piquant flavor to that refreshing beverage. Those who approve of the slice of lemon would do well to put the lime to the test.

Lifeboat Shaped Like a Barrel.

A new form of lifeboat was launched from a Chicago shipyard recently. It is the invention of Charles Mayo, formerly of the British navy. The boat is constructed in the shape of a barrel, about twenty feet long, and composed of two cylinders, one within the other. The width is that of an ordinary lifeboat, and the craft will carry 50 persons. The space between the two shells will be filled with compressed air, to supply the occupants when the hatches are battened down in a heavy sea. The inner shell is pivoted at the ends and weighted at the bottom, so that it will maintain an upright position, no matter how heavy the sea. The outer shell is made of sheet iron, in much the same way that metallic lifeboats are built. The inner shell is of aluminum, with automatic aluminum hatches, which will close instantly when one enters the boat. Each boat will weigh about three thousand pounds, and can be carried on davits like an ordinary lifeboat and lowered to the water in the same manner.

A process for sterilizing the books in a public library has been put in practice.

There are 2,507.50 miles of streets in New York City.

BRITISH SINECURES.

The Queer Lot of People Who Lived About the Queen.

You may expect that the reformers in England will attack parliament immediately upon its assembling for the purpose of cutting off the sinecures of a queer lot of people who live about the queen, writes W. E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record. There are a thousand or more attendants at Windsor castle. Many of them hold their positions by hereditary right and have little or nothing to do. The sovereign of England has, however, several honorable and remunerative appointments which King Edward VII. will cling to as tenaciously as his mother. He has the privilege of appointing six trumpeters, who draw pay at the rate of \$750 a year and are given quarters in the barracks at Windsor with their families. These appointments are not hereditary and the late queen used them to reward soldiers who had distinguished themselves by extraordinary gallantry.

One of the most desirable posts at Windsor castle is that of "the king's limner," who in ancient times decorated books and manuscripts with initial letters and who now prepares the parchment commissions when his majesty is pleased to confer knighthood or some other honor upon one of his subjects. The gentleman who now fills the post has extraordinary skill with the pen and brush and his diplomas and certificates were greatly admired for their exquisite taste and skillful execution. He receives a salary of \$2,500 a year. The clockmaker at Windsor castle receives the same compensation and it is his business to keep all the timepieces in repair. The historiographer, who is supposed to keep a record of events, holds a hereditary office with a salary of \$2,500 a year. The master of music, Sir Walter Parratt, the famous organist, receives \$1,600 and arranges concerts for his majesty's diversion. The surveyor of pictures is paid \$1,500, the librarian (who by the way is Richard R. Holmes, an eminent author) receives \$2,500, the examiner of plays \$1,600, the keeper of the swans is paid \$300 and the barge master, who looks after the boats used by the royal family at Windsor, has a similar compensation.

The king's champion is a relic of the middle ages. On coronation day it is his business to prance around in armor mounted on a mail charger with a long spear and a monstrous sword, and challenge all the world to dispute with him the title of his sovereign to the scepter. This challenge holds good during the period of sovereignty, or the life of the champion, and may be accepted by subject or alien.

Queen Victoria and her uncle, William IV., dispensed with this medieval absurdity at their coronations, but the champion's pay and perquisites still continue for they are hereditary and cannot be abolished even by act of parliament without some indemnity.

The present champion is Francis Seymour Dymoke, who is now a venerable man, and it is any should take the trouble to accept his challenge he would have to resign in favor of a more brawny Briton. He receives a salary of \$600 a year and certain allowances of food and clothing which he draws from the lord steward of Windsor castle.

Another ancient supernumerary is the page of the pipe, who also holds a hereditary office which dates back to the time of Charles II. That merry monarch acquired the tobacco habit from some of his Virginia opponents and required a page, who was paid a salary of \$500 a year, to keep his smoking apparatus in order. In a moment of generosity his majesty made the appointment permanent. Until 1765 the honor was held by the duke of Grafton, who got hard up and sold it to a merchant named Harrison. As Queen Victoria did not smoke the office was a sinecure, but the descendants of Harrison are entitled to the privilege of entering the presence of their sovereign at any time.

A Woman's Hour.

"Please state to the Court exactly what you did between 8 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning," said a lawyer to a delicate looking little woman on the witness stand.

"Well," she said, after a moment's reflection, "I washed my two children and got them ready for school, and sewed a button on Johnny's coat, and junched a rent in Nellie's dress. Then I tidied up my sitting room and watered my house plants and glanced over the morning paper. Then I dusted my parlor, and set things to rights in it, and washed some dumpy chimneys and combed one of my little shoes, and then I swept out the front entry, and brushed and put away the children's Sunday clothes, and wrote a note to Johnny's teacher, asking her to excuse him for not being at school on Friday. Then I fed my canary bird, and gave the grocery-man an order, and swept off the back porch, and then I sat down and rested a few minutes before the clock struck 9. That's all."—New York Tribune.

The Desire for Cold Teeth.

"Cold teeth are not, as a matter of fact, beautiful, but the dentists say that many persons think so. One such person, a man of note in Philadelphia, has lately flashed upon his startled friends a solid row of six gold teeth. They illuminate the front of his lower jaw, and in sunlight, or under a good glare of gas, they certainly shine. A dentist, in speaking of this man, said yesterday: "He came to me for the job, and I advised him to have porcelain teeth inserted. These, I explained, can't be told from real ones, and are as durable, if not as gold, at least as the human life. But the man would have nothing to do with porcelain. Well, sir, I said then, you'll have to go to some one else, for I refuse to make any person's mouth as hideous as yours would be with six gold teeth in the front of it." To some one else he went, and now, when he laughs, you look in on a gold mine."—Philadelphia Record.

An Austrian named Anton Petermandel, who recently died at Styr, has made a collection of about 3,000 leaves of all times.